

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1905.

By Carri-
By the
La Vegas N. M.
a Month
a Year
PRICE 5 CENTSCANNON
BOOM IN
MOSCOWFurious Battle in Streets
of Ancient Capital.GRAPE-SHOT
KILLS SCORESDoubasoff Tries to
Throttle Uprising.BARRICADED REVOLUTIONISTS
FIGHT WITH DESPERATIONFormidable Armed Revolt Has Trans-
formed City Into a Hades of
Carnage and Terror--Fight-
ing Still in Progress.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—The situation at Moscow tonight is exceedingly critical. A regular battle is raging in the streets of the city and a state of terror reigns. A telephone message just received by the Associated Press says that the routing of machine guns, volleys by infantry and the booming of cannon can be heard at intervals. The military seems to have the upper hand, although there are rumors that the gendarmes and the Cossacks have revolted and have refused to fire on the people.

According to this telephone message which was very confused owing to the excitement under which the sender was laboring, the revolutionary leaders had given the signal for an armed rising of the proletariat at 6 o'clock this evening. But Governor General Doubasoff discovered their plans and acted quickly. He massed 25,000 troops of all arms in the Red Place, under the walls of the Kremlin, mounted machine guns in the towers of the old Chinese wall, posted artillery at intervals encircling the Tverskaya boulevard and placed heavy detachments of horse and light artillery at strategic points.

The first scene of butchery occurred at 2 o'clock, when the troops and cannon, which were loaded with grape, fired into a procession of workmen carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs as they swung into the boulevard.

Since then there has been almost continual fighting. The workmen threw up barricades at the triumphal arch as it passed, at two places in Tverskaya street and at another place, but all were assaulted and carried by the troops.

The principal resistance was at the triumphal arch, the defenders of which barricade being armed only with revolvers. They held their ground for a time against the machine guns. One hundred and twenty student militia who were surrounded at the Fidler school made a heroic stand, defending the places with bombs and revolvers from a window. They killed two officers and eight soldiers and wounded many more before they surrendered with a loss of five killed and thirteen wounded.

The outlying districts are reported to be in the complete possession of the workmen, who are disarming all officers and policemen caught besieging residences.

Bombs Thrown at Prefecture.
Two bombs were thrown at the prefecture of police this morning, partially destroying that building. Two policemen were killed and a soldier was wounded.

Serious fighting is now proceeding between an armed crowd and a force of dragoons.

One hundred and twenty revolutionaries were arrested today at the Fidler school. Resistance was offered there and five persons killed and twenty wounded. Two officers were killed. The authorities seized eighteen rifles, fifteen revolvers and thirteen bombs.

A number of officers and policemen were disarmed in the streets and several policemen were killed.

The troops have now occupied all the barricades. In one case they fired on the revolutionists from the steeple of a church. Revolutionists armed with bombs and revolvers are now besieging the residence of the prefect.

The council of workmen today granted permission to the bakers to continue work and for the bakers to bake black bread, but it subsequently

ordered a resumption of the armed revolt for six o'clock this evening.

LARGE GUN STORES ARE
PILLAGED BY RIOTERS

Moscow, Dec. 23.—(Midnight.)—The situation is hourly growing worse. The insurgents hold several quarters of the city, and fighting continues desperately.

Two large gun stores have been pillaged and the weapons distributed among the men, who have erected barricades along the Sandovia, which encircles the city. The military has succeeded in isolating various sections, preventing communication. From the heights colored signal rockets are showing instructions to the isolated commanders.

The searchlights on the Soukharoff and other towers illuminate the streets where the fighting is proceeding.

The roar of cannon continues. Machine guns are being employed to clear the Salsovia. It is impossible to estimate the number of dead and wounded, but it will probably run into thousands.

In a square in the heart of the city the insurgents are making a desperate fight from a house, using an English machine gun from the window against a battery which is cannonading them.

STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED
IN POLISH PROVINCES

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—The fears that the revolt in Lithuania will extend to Poland have become so acute that Governor General Skalon, at Warsaw, acting under authority of the imperial ukase of November 24, has declared that a state of siege exists in the ten Polish provinces.

Units of the guard and the Emperor's own regiment have been dispatched to Courland.

A telegram received from Riga announces the arrival there of two battalions of riflemen and a battery of marine guns.

It is understood that the strike leaders in their desperation have decided to resort to violent tactics and to blow up the bridges and the right of way of the railroads leading out of St. Petersburg. The first attempt at the use of bombs, with which the revolutionists are well supplied, was made this morning on Schussberg avenue. A revolutionist was about to throw a bomb at a passing patrol which was escorting non-union workmen to the Semlankopf mills, when it exploded, blowing off the man's arm. He was then taken into custody.

JEWISH ATROCITIES ARE
INCREDIBLY HORRIBLE

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23.—A description of mob horrors in Russia is contained in a letter just received by Mr. Max Mandell, of this city, from a friend in Ekaterinoslav. It is dated November 19, the letter says in part:

"We were saved by the kindness of a Christian friend who gave us a place to hide in and kept watch for us himself. He took us to his stable, where we remained with our two little ones for three days without a morsel of food or a drop of water, but with a horrible death staring us in the face every moment of the time."

"Many have lost their lives in addition to similar sufferings, and still more remained crippled for life with no means of support. Others were compelled to witness the brutal dismembering of their dear ones before their eyes."

"They also claim to have confirmation of the reports that the gendarmes and some Cossacks, have refused to obey the commands of their officers."

**COSSACKS USE KNOUTS
TO DISPERSE THE CROWDS**
St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—(Midnight.)—Late tonight, after an order had been issued to the prefects forbidding meetings of any description, public or private, Cossacks and troops cleared the Nevsky and Moskva prospects and other thoroughfares. In many places the Cossacks used their knouts freely, even on women. It is believed that a state of siege will be declared in St. Petersburg tomorrow.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL STARTS
FAST "CUBAN SPECIAL"

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The time consumed in traveling from Chicago to the island of Cuba will be lessened many hours next Tuesday, when the Illinois Central road will inaugurate its new Cuban train, to be known as the "Cuban Special."

It will be the first express train between the Great Lakes territory and the Gulf of Mexico. The reduction made by the new train over the present fastest time will be nearly two hours.

Besides newspaper representatives four carloads of Chicago school teachers and Mayor Dunne and his family will be passengers on the new train Tuesday. On arrival at New Orleans the passengers will be transferred to the steamship Prince Arthur, which will carry them to Havana, arriving there Friday.

GOLDEN LION OF
FINLAND ARISESImposing Ceremonies at the Formal
Restoration of National Liberties.

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 23.—The convocation of the Finnish Diet, marking simultaneously the restoration of Finnish liberties and the last appearance on the European stage of the parliament consisting of the four ancient estates, the nobles, clergy, burghers and the Peasants, was an exceedingly picturesque affair. The old world ceremonial was followed. Heralds first their appearance in the street summoning the estates to the magnificent cathedral, where amid gorgeous trappings, prayers were said and "Te Deum" was chanted in the Swedish and Finnish tongues.

Then the estates, headed by Governor General Gerhard and his suites in brilliant uniforms, marched in an imposing procession between cheering crowds to the palace overlooking the sea. There, standing in front of the gilded throne, surmounted with the golden lion of Finland and double-headed eagle of Russia, the governor general, in the name of his imperial master, gave back the ancient liberties to the hardy race of the north, whose brave struggle against the Russification of their country has attracted the sympathy of the world. The audience at the palace contained many persons who had suffered in exile rather than submit to this, Baron

Von Born, a marshal of the nobility, who replied to the emperor's speech in behalf of his estate and M. Pekka, who spoke on behalf of the peasantry, had returned to Finland since the manifesto was issued.

Bishop Praetorius acted as spokesman for the clergy and M. Von Pflaer, a banker, for the Burghers. The replies of the president's estates were cordial in vein, but each took care to say that the Imperial manifesto was "accepted as the restoration of the original constitution and rights of Finland guaranteed by Alexander II."

At the same time they added their assurances that the emperor might have full confidence in the loyalty of the Finns under a regime of legislative, executive and judicial freedom. Baron Von Born also took occasion to say that "the universal satisfaction with which the world welcomed the inauguration of a new era for Russia is heartily echoed by Finland," and at the conclusion of the ceremonies he called for three cheers for the emperor, which were given enthusiastically. Throughout the ceremony the best of feelings were manifested, and this evening there is general merrymaking in the city, the socialists refraining from making counter demonstrations.

Fraternities Formally
Accept Offer of the
Montezuma HotelGreat New Mexico Sanitarium To Be
Ready by Next Spring.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Fraternities' association held here today, it was voted to accept the offer of 1,000 acres of land and a building said to be worth in the neighborhood of \$500,000, located at Las Vegas, N. M., recently made the association by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. A committee from the board of directors has just returned from inspecting the property and reported that it was entirely fitted for the purposes of the association. In addition to the Santa Fe gift, the

citizens of Las Vegas have offered to deed the association several thousand acres of land as a bonus.

A committee was appointed to transfer the property and get the fitting up of the building properly under way. It is understood that the sanitarium will be ready for occupancy early next spring. Only those suffering from tuberculosis troubles will be admitted to the sanitarium. Most of the large fraternal organizations in the United States are associated in the movement which was originated last year at the St. Louis exposition.

ENGINE TURNS
CLEAR OVER
TO HURRYTRAIN NO. 9 HITS CABOOSE
ENGINEER BOYLE INJURED

Special to the Morning Journal.
Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 23.—At 7:30 this evening passenger train No. 9, the El Paso train, collided with the rear end of a freight train at Otero station with disastrous results. The engine and tender left the track and turned almost a complete somersault, the caboose of the freight train was derailed and catching fire from the stove within, burned up in a few minutes. Engineer Pat Boyle, who was at the throttle of the big mountain engine, was painfully cut and bruised and may have some bones broken but it is not thought that his injuries are fatal. No one else was hurt beyond a few bruises or a bad shaking up.

The train was running at considerable speed and the shock when the engine hit the caboose of the freight was frightful. The passengers were badly scared, but none were hurt. Responsibility for the accident has not yet been fixed.

UGANDESE UP TO DATE.

Are Acquiring Taste for Clothes, Bicycles and French Books.

London, Dec. 23.—The natives of Uganda are beginning to show a decided liking for European clothing. So says Lieutenant Colonel Hayes Sadler in his report on the Uganda protectorate, which he is leaving to succeed the late Sir Donald Stewart as high commissioner of British East Africa.

Cel. Sadler regrets, however, that as yet the untutored Ugandese prefer American goods to British and German beer to Bass. Their great weakness is for "American," an unbleached calico made in the United States. This article accounts for 31 per cent of the total imports of cotton goods.

Up to date natives are also taking to cycling, and the members of the best sets are cultivating a taste for soap and scents.

French novels and cigarettes are also demanded by the really smart people, and French books to the value of \$2,615 were imported last year.

SANTA FE HAS BIG LEAD
IN RACE TO THE COAST

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Efforts to settle amicably the differences between the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads over the transcontinental mail contracts have been abandoned, and a speed war is imminent. The Santa Fe has refused to change its fast schedule and the Union Pacific, in connection with the Burlington and the new San Pedro route has been compelled to take steps to meet the time of the Santa Fe. To prevent the Santa Fe from securing permanently the mails which the government has already turned over to the new route, the Union Pacific in connection with the Burlington will have to cut down the time between Chicago and Los Angeles from twelve to fourteen hours.

ALASKAN STEAMER PORTLAND
RAPIDLY GOING DOWN

Water Is Over Boilers of Vessel and Crew Take to Boats.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23.—The Alaska Commercial company's steamer is ashore on Spire, nine miles south of Ketchikan. The steamer is leaking badly and may be a total loss. Dispatches say that the water is now above the boilers and that the passengers have been taken to Ketchikan in small boats. It is thought that the ship struck in a dense fog. The Portland is one of the oldest vessels on the northern run. She was en route from Valdez and Seward when the accident happened.

Fingerless Family.
London, Dec. 23.—At the exhibition of work of the Cripples' Mission at Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, the other afternoon, Marquis of Northampton, who performed the opening ceremony, drew attention to some work on the South London stall done by a girl who was the best buttonhole hand at the "cripple parlor" she attended. She was one of a family of five, all born without fingers or thumbs.

GRAND JURY
MAY INDICT
JOHN WALSHDepends Largely on Action of
Roosevelt and Moody.COMPTROLLER RIDGELY LAYS
EVIDENCE BEFORE THEMHead of Currency System Alleges
Violation of Banking Laws
Preceded Crash.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—On the decision of Attorney General Moody and President Roosevelt, before whom Comptroller Ridgely will lay evidence which is believed to show a direct violation of the federal banking statutes, depends the action of the federal grand jury in Chicago on the John R. Walsh financial crash.

District Attorney Morrison made this statement. The same evidence which Ridgely has carried to Washington is in the hands of President C. H. Roosevelt of the Chicago National, and he is compiling it for presentation to Morrison but until an order comes from Washington it will not be laid before the grand jury.

"This matter is up to Moody, the president and Ridgely," said Morrison. "I shall not take action until advised by them to do so."

Two men visited Morrison and laid information concerning the banks before the district attorney. These men are said to be disgruntled stockholders. The district attorney, it is declared, will take no action on what he learned from them. The orders for a prosecution, either criminally or civilly, must come from Washington.

Pearsons Enjoys the Joke.
The only local note heard thus far concerning the Walsh failure comes from D. K. Pearsons, philanthropist and stockholder in the Chicago National bank. Pearsons' enjoyment of what he calls "Walsh's" decline and fall, due to his unshaken belief that the new directorate will bring both depositors and stockholders through without loss. That much conceded, the college benefactor takes the position that his \$48,000, tied up in 132 shares, entitles him to whatever humor he can find in the situation. Said Pearsons:

"John R. Walsh was a mighty smart man, but my banker, Fredrickson, certainly has mixed things up. He was altogether too sanguine to make a good banker and now he is repaying the result."

"Of course, I would not be talking like this if I did not believe that everybody would come out of it unscathed. People can say what they have a mind to, but I, who have known John R. Walsh for forty-five years, know that he is an honest man and that his investments ultimately will pan out all right."

"Let us take things coolly and go slow. At any rate, that is going to be my motto, notwithstanding the liability entailed in my 132 shares. That committee of Chicago bankers is doing a magnificent piece of work, and the fact that it has undertaken to straighten out John's affairs supports my belief that genuine and sufficient assets are there."

Rubber Men Protest.
Washington, Dec. 23.—A complaint directed against railways operating west from Chicago and charging unreasonable and discriminatory rates on rubber tires for bicycles and vehicles, was filed with the Interstate commerce commission today by the Fiske Rubber company of Chesapeake, Mass.

The complaint, which was filed yesterday, consists of all the leading members of the assembly and about half of their expressions of opinion show clearly that the action of the governor is most distasteful to every man who has ever had any real legislative experience. For all disagreeable consequences no one can be held responsible except the governor and his kitchen cabinet, who have forced a false and unnatural situation."

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**More Frauds Rouver Dark
On the Pecos Horse**

Paris, Dec. 23.—Premier Rouvier is developing marked length as a dark horse in the coming presidential contest. The national assembly will meet at Versailles January 18 to elect a successor to President Loubet. The palace there is now being prepared to receive the 900 senators and deputies constituting the assembly and the near approach of the voting is causing an active canvass in behalf of the various candidates. M. Fallieres, president of the senate, has thus far been considered the leading candidate and his supporters claim he is already sure of a majority in the assembly.

President Loubet has positively declined to be a candidate for a second term, but the possibility remains of the assembly making him an unwilling candidate. Still the contest appears to be narrowed down to M. Fallieres and Doumer, with M. Rouvier, Bourgeois, Brisson and others named making up the field of emergency candidates.

Earthquake in Bakersfield.
Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 23.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 2:23 o'clock this afternoon, continuing for about six seconds. The shock was from east to west. Several buildings were cracked.

Meyer Half Dies.
San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 23.—Meyer Half, a millionaire, head of the wholesale house of M. Half & Brother, of this city, died here today, aged 70 years.

WADSWORTH
IS ENDORSED
FOR SPEAKERRepublican Assemblymen
Adopt Resolution.IF AGNEW WILL RUN HE
MAY HAVE PREFERENCECandidate Merritt Attacks Governor
Higgins for "Protecting"
Hendricks et al.

New York, Dec. 23.—The republican assemblymen from New York county at a conference tonight formally adopted a resolution endorsing James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for speaker of the 1906 New York assembly, with the reservation that if Assemblyman George B. Agnew would stand for the speakership they would support him. Mr. Agnew declined to commit himself tonight, simply stating that he would reserve a decision until he had ascertained the trend of public sentiment.

**AGNEW BROUGHT FORWARD
AS A TENTATIVE CANDIDATE**
New York, Dec. 23.—While formally adopting a resolution in support of Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for speaker of the assembly, the republican members of the assembly from New York county at a conference with the assemblymen elected on the republican and municipal ownership tonight, brought forward tentatively a candidate from New York county in the person of Assemblyman George Agnew, of the 27th assembly district. Mr. Agnew was nominated in the conference tonight by Assemblyman Stanley, who declared that Mr. Agnew, as a New York county candidate, would go into the republican caucus at Albany with 40 votes pledged.

Mr. Agnew himself introduced the resolution endorsing Assemblyman Wadsworth for the speakership. Several others who voted for the resolution did so with the reservation that if Mr. Agnew would stand as a candidate their support would be their own to him.

**CANDIDATE MERRITT
BITTERLY ATTACKS HIGGINS**
New York, Dec. 23.—E. A. Merritt, Jr., candidate for the nomination for speaker of the New York state assembly, made a public statement tonight in which he said that "in the face of repeated demands for their resignation or removal by people and parties of all sorts, the governor has continued to extend over Governor Francis Hendricks, the superintendent of insurance, Frederick D. Kilburn, state superintendent of banks, and George W. Aldridge, state railroad commissioner, the necessary protection of his official power. It is not to be wondered at that they should cleave to the governor," said Mr. Merritt.

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COMING OF
THE KILOGRAM
IS DELAYEDBut Littauer Is Confident
Bill Will Pass.HOUSE WON'T ENTHUSE OVER
ADOPTION OF METRIC SYSTEMMovement to Chop Tariff on Philip-
pine Sugar Bound to Result
in a Big Fight.

Correspondence Morning Journal.
Washington, Dec. 23.—The movement to supplant our English system of weights and measures by the introduction of the metric system has been revived in this congress by the introduction of a bill by Representative Littauer, of New York. Mr. Littauer aptly refers to the movement as the "coming of the kilogram." It provides in short that on and after July 1, 1908, the standard of weights and measures used by the United States shall be the metric system. It is calculated that once the government adopts this method that it will within a short time become the method of commerce.

John C. Shaffroth, of Colorado, the man who after several terms in the house voluntarily resigned when he discovered that fraud had been used to accomplish his election in Denver, was one of those most interested in the metric system while he was in congress. He presented a bill which was favorably reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, having the subject in charge, but it was never taken up in the house. Now Representative Littauer has taken up the fight for the adoption of the system. It may be said that practically all of the members of the committee are in favor of the proposition, but it is rather a difficult matter to get the house to take action upon it, although it will doubtless come in the end.

It is claimed by those who are enthusiastic over the subject that the metric system will be to weights and measures in the United States what the decimal system is to our money, and for which the country has to thank Thomas Jefferson. England and the United States are practically the only countries of importance which do not use the metric system. Representative Littauer thinks that he has a chance this year of getting some consideration of the bill.

Sugar Tariff.
Probably sugar has caused more trouble in the making of tariff schedules than any other article of commerce. Certain it is that it has been productive of more arguments and debate and disagreements. The subject is up again, as the republican leaders purpose reducing to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate the duty upon Philippine sugar imported into the United States. This has aroused the beet sugar producers to action, and they have come down upon the ways and means committee, a majority of whom are "standard" republicans, does not think that the fears of the sugar men in this respect are well founded, for they are determined to report the bill favorably to the house, and there is little or no doubt about its passage.

It is claimed that with labor at 30 cents a day in the Philippines, that the Philippine producer can land raw sugar in New York city paying freight rates from Manila to New York, for one cent a pound, and that there is now in bonded warehouses many tons of the produce awaiting the passage of the pending bill in order to come in and be landed. It is asserted that the loss in revenue upon this sugar alone would exceed \$500,000 and that the benefit would accrue to the British owners of the sugar. However, that may be, all Philippine interests, members of congress who have been in the islands and those who are the best friends of the islands, such as Secretary Taft, are heartily in favor of the measure.

The beet sugar men in congress, however, have formed a combine not only to attack the proposition on the floor of the house, but to fight it to the last, and vote even against the will of their party leaders.

While this controversy is going on, Senator Hale of Maine, who is a staunch republican, nevertheless adheres to his opinion advanced at the outset that it was a great mistake to have acquired the Philippines. In this connection he narrates an incident, which is interesting. He tells that he was at a White House conference when the subject of ordering Dewey to Manila was discussed. Senator Hale had opposed the Spanish war, believing that it would involve us in difficulties which would be for many years a source of much annoyance. Events have no doubt proven the wisdom of his opinion at that time. The telegram was written to Dewey: "Proceed to Manila and destroy the Spanish fleet." "I have never felt satisfied," declares General Hale, "that we did not at once to the message the words, 'and return at once to Hongkong.' If we had done that we might not